News from Europe. There appears to be considerable surviety for the satety of the Unicorn. She had not arrived at Halifax on the 5m inst., and it is a matter of some doubt, when she will arrive there. It is now supposed that her news will reach Boston, by some sailing vessel from Halifax, if the steamer should succeed in crossing the Atlantie.

The Caledonia, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst, is now in her tenth day, and may be expected next Sunday.

## Important Political Movement-First Nomination for the next Presidency.

The fete given on Monday evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was not only a splendid, a joyous occasion, so far as the dishes, the viands, the edibles, and partly the drinkables, (to those who paid extra for them,) were concerned, but it turns out to have been a great political movement of the day, having for its object the bringing into the field, for the Presidential electionin 1848, the name and fortunes of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. There is no necessity for us to make any profound or philosophical remarks on the cookery or cuisine of Niblo, or the way in which he served it up, or to note, by way of parenthesis. the appetites with which the six or seven hundred hungry politicians swallowed it after it was served These important facts will be found written in indebble characters in the recesses of Niblo's kitchen, but we are compelled to note with particular attention, the sentiments, opinions, wishes, and predelictions promulgated in the toasts, speeches and songs of these six or seven hundred members of the "old guard," as they call themselves, who were there assembled.

This fête was unquestionably the first popular movement, bearing on the next election. It was the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the next Presidency, without reference to conventions, or any other ancient or modern mode of bringing forward candidates. This popular outbreak of his own friends was an enthusiastic eruption, which has been growing for many months past, and which could not be restrained any longer. The men engaged in this movement, are, some o

them, well known. Mr. White, who was the orator on the occasion, was formerly a distinguished member of Congress, from the State of Indiana, and is now a lawyer, in search of practice, in the city of New York. He is more of an orater and a politician than a member of the bar. The extent of his oratorical and political power is magnificent, and as boundless as the prairies of the west, embracing the great cave of Kentucky-while his law practice is principally confined to a sort of straggling libel suits, for one of which he is engaged as counsel, now before a commission. But n'il importe. The fame and fortunes of Henry Clay, are now brought before the public for the last time, by men whose fame and fortunes will be made by it hereafter. Associated with Mr. White, we find a number of politicians and editors of the whig party, some of whom are distinguished men, and some of them the smallest of the small potatoes, and only two in a heap. The aggregate of the whole assembly forming this fête, is however of such a character as to command the attention of the whole country, and particularly of the American people, in the present crisis of our national affairs: which is leading to war or peace, and into which the country is plunged by the present administration.

The other candidates of the whig party, who have been talked of, will of course be set aside for the present, if the people should take it into their heads to run Mr. Clay for the last time, against the men now in power. We allude to Judge McLean, of Ohio, and General Scott of Washington, whose pretensions must be set aside, in the popular enthusiaem rising for Henry Clay.

This movement, embracing the nomination of Henry Clay by a popular assembly in New York, before an elegant table, spread by Niblo, will command the attention of the whole country, and particularly so in the present crisis in our foreign and domestic relations. Since the present administration came into power, our relations with foreign powers have changed to a very remarkable extent We are on the verge of war with the greatest power on this continent, in relation to Texas; and we a re on the verge of war with the greatest power in Europe in relation to the Oregon territory. The American people have their rights in both Texas and Oregon; but a great many of the people think that the presecution of those rights, the negotiations undertaken, or the movements growing out of them, have not been conducted with as great prudence, been conducted by other men in the country. It is very certain that the whole of the American people would sooner go into a war with the greatest power on earth than submit to injustice or dishonor. But while they possess a high and honorable spirit as a nation and as a people, they will always respect the rights and feelings of other powers, and on all oceasions would prefer to live in peace with all nations and all powers. It is very evident that, as regards our relations with Mexico and England, we are on the verge of war, nor can it be ascertained how soon the breaking out of hostilities may take

In relation to our domestic affairs, matters seem also to be coming to a crisis. There are measures brought forward in Congress that will materially alter and change the relation of the various interests of this country to each other. It is now apprehended, in a great many intelligent figancial circles that in less than three or four months we will have a suspension of specie payments by the banks. and a general panic throughout the country. That the government, the depositors, and bill-holders, will rush with the force of a torrent, in search of specie, and that the proceedings of Congress will only terminate by the total annihilation of the banking system throughout the country, and a revolution in business matters throughout the nation.

These terrible effects are anticipated, in both our foreign and domestic relations, and are beginning to alarm and wake up the people, and particularly the manufacturers and other classes. Hitherto, the movements at Washington have confined the effects to isolated parts of the country, but the grea mass of the people, including the politicians of all kinds, are beginning to wake up to the great change, and to prepare measures for the only remedy which is in their power. That remedy is in the ballot box; and, accordingly, the friends of Henry Clay, in anticipation of all other candidates, have again brought him forward as their candidate. This movement, however, is only preliminary to the contest for the next Congress, which will take place throughout the country next fall. The House of Representatives, whose session begins at the termination of the session of the present House, will possess the power of electing the President o the United States, provided he be not elected by a majority of the people. The movement commenced in Niblo's, was one calling on all the triends, young and ancient, of Henry Clay, throughout the republic, to come forth, and while they are doing that, to prepare for the Congressional elections of 1846 and 1847, on the members of which, the election for President may devolve, unless he be elected by the people.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Presidential canvass has already begun, and that the same movement is destined to spring up throughout the country, and bring on a crisis in political affairs, that will have an important bearing on our foreign and domestic relations. The times are full of omens. This is the last, and probably the best chance of Henry Clay. If he now returns to Ashland-write Henry Clay. It he now returns to Ashland—write no more letters on any subject—talk on no political topic—attend to his cows and his fences—mind his Durham breed and his rotation of crops, for the next three years, his chances are decidedly good, better, best, and brilliant. Other wing candidates must clear out of the way when Clay comes into the field.

## THE ELECTION ... THE RESULT.

The charter election closed yesterday at sundown in a blaze of glory. The great and magnificent principles of high taxes, dirty streets, bad police, joyous rowdyism, and filty-four forty, have most gloriously triumphed over the whigh, natives, anti-renters, and common sense. Darty streets and high taxes, are now two of the established principles of this mighty metropolis. Let us no longer grumble. The voice of the people is the law of God. Let us rejoice and be glad that we are permitted to pay high taxes, and allowed to walk in dirty streets. These are some of the fruits of partyism. One other result has taken place, the poor disconsolate "natives" came out third best, just a "leetle" ahead of the anti-renters. or the Washington-Dixon men. Alas! alas! The following are the results, as far as known last

	esemme						
	NEW	YOR	K C	ITY E	LECT	TION.	
		May	oralt	y Tick	et.		
	Dem.	PR. TO. 184	5		FPRING	. 1815.	
	3 E	Whig.	Native.	Dent.	WAIR.	Nat'v. A	Ref.
	9 7	1	3	7	3	0	1
	2 4	3	4	-	107	3	2
	1-1.000	472	475	978	713		- :
	2- 531	292	527	582	600	115	19
	3- 716 4- 1655	261	631	547 1627	1265	166	21
	5- 1,766	463	973	1/43	1024	353	12
	6- 1,555 7- 1,811	335 475	1,391	1362	298 1155	107	21
	8- 2,100	713	1 603	1714	1401	741	49
	9-1980	679 364	1,745	1659	1390	597	29 87
	11- 1,702	219	1,181	1560	395	1185	34
	13 - 1.462	287	1,139	1295	326 435	285 647	56
	15- 788	336 557	761	1572	673	342	53
	16-2 121	526	1,238	530 1405	793	319 565	16
	17- 1,751 18- N	ew Ward	1,483	1010	980 500	502	28
		2000	-	-	-	244	
	Total 24,307 17.485	7,032	17,485	22,126 15,051	15,051	8208	634
	6.823 D	em. plura	liev.	7.075 T	em plun		
				6.821			
	Democratic is Scattering	vote	36.				
	Mickle's majo	rity over	Taylor.				7,075
1	Taylor and Co	Erens ove	Mick!	e		*** ***	1.133
Taylor and Cozrens over Mickie							
1	Whi	s in Itali	cs-Nu	tives in	Small C	ape.	
1		ANDE	MAY	OR.			
į		ALMS HO					
		MOSI	28 G. L	EONAL	RD.		
İ	Wards. A	Idermen.	EN ANI	ASSIST			
Ī	1John	S. Gilbe	rt.	Henr	H By	rne.	
	2Jame	C. Stor	neall,	John	L. Brow	n,	
İ	3 Egbe	rt Bense	n,		as McE		
	4 George H. Purser, 5 Emanuel B. Hart, 6 John Foote, Thomas Gilmartin,						
7 Bartlett Smith, T. M. Dougherty, 8 R. T. Compton, Arch. McClay, Jr., 9 Theodorus Van Tine, Isaac B Smith,							
ĺ	10 Bern	ard J. Me	sserole	. Neil	Gray,	100	
ĺ	11 LKON	AND L. J	OHNBON	, LEWI	S Dop	.5030	

Democratic Majority 24 on joint ballot.

Bernard J. Messerole, Nell Gray,
Lkonard L. Johnson, Lewis S. Dob.
David S. Jackson, Thomas Spofford,
Nathan Roberts, Stephen H. Feeks,
Thomas B. Tappen, Edwin Nichols,
W. V. Bredy,
Livingston Livingston,
Democrat, Democrat,
William A. Walker, M. S. W. Jackson.

RECAPITULATION.

Democratic Aldermen. 15 Whig and Native ......

4 Assistants. 15 Whig and Native ......

Total...... 80 ..... 6

Incidents, &c., at the Polls. The election passed off with but little apparen excitement. In the fourth and eixth wards there were small rows, occasioned by the clashing of the friends of the different candidates for aldermen there. The damage caused by these rows consisted principally of a few hats knocked into "cocke hats," and a number of torn coats. A row, however, took place in the Fourth Ward about one o'clock in which a man was knocked down and considers bly injured upon the head. A few officers were despatched from the police office who quickly quelled the disturbance, and all went on peaceably after-

In the two wards of which we have spoken there were two different democratic candidates for Alder-men and Assistants. One ticket being nominated by the Tammany or old hunker party, and the other by the young and independent democrats of those wards. It was very amusing to witness the manner in which the friends of these opposing candidates plead for them. "Here" says a ticket distributor in the Sixth Ward—"Here's the poor man's ticket, Foote and Gilmartin." "Here," says another, "is the poor man's ticket, Vultee and Dunn." "No monopoly, no bank, and no Nativism," says Feote's man. "No monopoly, no banks, and no Nativism," says Vultee's. "Plenty of 'praties' and work to all," says one. The same says the other, and between the two it appeared to us very difficult to tell which in reality was the ticket.

The polls of the first district of the Second ward were surrounded during the day with challengers from the Custom House, and every respectable look ing voter was made to swear in his vote. How does this agree with the standing rules of the Custom House, that no officer of the government shall interfere or meddle with elections in any way ? Old and well-known residents were peremptorily challenged and compelled to swear their vote straight through or abandon the privilege of voting, while others known to be non-residents by these challengers, were permitted to vote without any opposi-

It is said that the native American ticket of the 12th ward did not receive the united strength of the party, in consequence of some of the leaders, in getting up the ticket, rendering themselves somewhat obnoxious to the party.

In most of the wards the gatherings around the doors were small, most people voting and going immediately away. On the whole it was probably one of the most quiet and orderly elections we have ever

The democratic candidate for Alms House Co missioner run ahead of Mickle in some wards and behind him in others.

Two natives, and two only, are elected. The natives polled a much less vote yesterday than they did last spring-9,000 less.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION .- Our Washington correspondent mad some curious statements, relative to the army of occupation, and the conduct of Gen. Taylor, in pursuing a course of measures that were dictated by religious prejudice. A gentleman who is now in this city, an officer in the army of occupation, and who has recently been in Texas, has addressed us the following note :

has addressed us the following note:

New Yoak, April 14, 1946.

Mr. Editora—Having but recently left the army of occupation in Texas, my attention was called to the letter of your Washington correspondent, published in the Hera dof this morning, wherein a copious "extract of a letter from a portion of the troops," and which is published in a New Orleans Catholic paper. Le Propagateur Catholique, is given, and the question asked me—can this be true? No, sir, it is not true. The extract bears the evidence of faisehood upon its very fare, and my greatest astonishment is, that your very intelligent correspondent should have attempted to make a mountain of so small a mole hill.

Please publish this and oblige

AN EYE WITNESS.

AN EYE WITNESS We have, likewise, learned from another source, and are assured that there was no attempt on the part of General Taylor to interfere with the religious prejudices of the troops under his command. The true state of the matter is this :- In order to prevent the men from being induced to go to the village, a theatre of a temporary nature was con-structed, in which plays were performed. On a certain occasion, a wandering Presbyterian parson solicited permission to preach a sermon in the theatre for the salvation of souls. The soldiers were invited to attend, but no force was attempted by the commanding general or any officer, to induce them to go. The parson preached a bad sermon, and afterwards left the camp as rich as he reached it, and without accomplishing the salvation of a single coul. These are all the facts in the case, which gave rise to the statement in the New Orleans paper.

PURE WATER IN BOSTON -The majority for pure water in Boston, at the polls on Monday, was 4980.

Brooklyn City Election. The whigs have carried the mayoralty ticket in Brooklyn, and probably tied the democrats in the

The election was carried on most peaceably, law and orderprevailed throughout the day. At evening the head quarters of the whig party were at the National Hall, but they soon found that the room was not capacious enough for the numbers that were desirous of hearing the returns from the different wards, and consequently removed to Hall's silding. Here, in a short time, the large room was almost crowded to suffocation, all on tip toe of expectation, and received the different returns with the most unbounded applause. The company was addressed by Ald. Crisp, in a very temperate address, which did him infinite credit. Shortly after, F. B. Stryker, the Mayor elect, presented himself, and was received with great applause. In a brief address, he thanked them for the honor done him, and should endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties entrusted to him.

Some two or three other persons addressed the meeting, in a like manner. The meeting then adjourned, and a procession was formed, headed by a band of music, and went through the principal streets of the city, announcing the whig triumph. The returns received were as follows:-

Mayoralty Ticket.

8	Sra Sra	EPRING, 1816.			
	Wards. Talmage.	Whig.	Dem. Talmage.	Struker.	
ŧ.	1147	234		175	
8	2577	210	н	7.75	
1	3148	414	42,00	143	
8	4	158	43	270	
я	5	215	Name -		
솅	7563	230	779	65	
9	8		No retu	rns.	
2	9106	45	The State of the S	1	
	5.314	1,739	57	1.022	
8	1.733		1 0 1 1 1 1	57	
7			****	-	
9	Dem. Maj 1,512		Whig Ma	4 X 30 30 50 50 5 7 4 1 1 1 1	
ı	For Aldermen, t	the following	were consid	lered as	
4	elected :-				
ı	Wards.	Borney de la constitución de la	White	. Dem.	
H	1-J. Humphreys,	E Corning.	2	-	
Н	9-W Hinman, R.	P. VARICK		4	
и	3 D. A. Borkee,	J. C. Smith	2	-	
	4-C. C. Fowler, I	G. Taylor	2	100	
d	6 -T. J Gerald, J.	Stanbury		200	
ı	6-A. Mann, Jr., A	W Cocheen		2	
ał	7-J. A. Cross, J.	W. Cochran.		13	
1	8-W. Burbank, P	N N Marke		4. 3	
d	9-45. R. Moberts,	W. T. Bareere		(1) Sec. 19	

The other officers were elected in about the same ratio. The native ticket made a very poor show, indeed. The highest figure reached by the candi-

date for Mayor was 14 majority in the 7th ward. Williamsburgh Election. The election in this vicinity was only for town officers, but notwithstanding, politics as usual, was mixed up in the affair, and three tickets-whig, de-

mocrat and native, were put in. The following are the parties elected—all on the democratic ticket: FIRST DISTRICT.

For Trustees.

Edward [Godfrey.... 190 John Hanford..... 263

Hubert V. Raymond... 185 Eusebins Hopkins... 276

Levi T. Prescott.... 233 James W. Stearns... 273

THIRD DISTRICT,

For Trustees.

David Lindsay, 186; Jas. M. Aymar, 169 Jas. Roper, 184.

SECOND DAY ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.-We have received, per Adams & Co.'s express, returns from the elections on Monday in the following towns which failed to elect representatives on their first

	Itial.	No. of	Reps.
1	Hartford County-	Dem.	Whigh.
,	Berlin		2
	New Haven County—		2011
ı	Waterbury		1
١	Meriden		1
۱	Harwinton	1	
b	Plymouth		i
1	Winchester		2
ı	New London County-		
	Lisbon Middlesex County—	1 gar	n-
	Middletown	-	2 gn
	Call Company of the Control of the Control	2	11
	Before elected	97	75
	The state of the s	99	86

Democratic majority in the House, so far. . 13 There are thirty members yet to be heard of, and the democrats must have elected nine of them to secure a majority. There can be little doubt that they have done so, although there is a possibility that the result may be different.

SPECK OF WAR .- The city was thrown into state of considerable commotion, by the proceedings of the Common Council in reference to a communication that was sent by Secretary Marcy, from Washington, to the Mayor, relative to the defence of this city in case of war.

to grow out of our relations with England, if no with Mexico. The requirement of the Secretary of War for Castle Garden, is referred to a committee of the Common Council, which will probably make a report at the next meeting, restoring that fort to the original owners. This movement, however, has created a feeling of excitement throughout the city, and convinced every body that there is something real in the idea of hostilities occurring between and England; but while this belief exists, it is coupled with remarks on Secretary Marcy and his military knowledge, or rather his military ignorance, not at all com: limentary to that distinguished functionary, or the position he holds, or may hold in the event of a war. The idea of demanding Castle Garden, for the defence of this city, is ridiculous, and is calledia real military farce. The only points that can be relied upon for the defence of this city, are Sandy Hook, Staten Island at the Narrows, or Fort Hamilton on Long Island, and these positions are in a state of complete dilapidation, or worse. The only fort among them that is in a fighting condition is that on Long Island.

The community here begin to think that our relations with England are assuming a serious aspect, and that the administration have at last woke up, and are preparing for the worst. The consequence is that stocks fell yesterday, and probably they will fall still further this day.

If we are to "ave a fight with England, sooner or later, on the Oregon question, it is full time for Secretary Marcy to be mending his breeches, and patching up the holes therein.

FROM BRAZIL.-We are indebted to Capt. Misson, of the brig Superb, from Rio Janeiro, for a large number of Rio Janeiro and Rio Grande papers Our regular files of the Omercantil and Jornal de Commercio, to a later date, were received on Monday by the Mazeppa.

Capt. M. informs us, verbally, that the Empero of Brazil was in Pelotas, where he had just arrived from a very popular tour through the Province of Rio Grande, which it was thought would greatly conduce towards keeping that district in its present peaceful and quiet state. He was expected to leave for Rio Janeiro about the 15th of February.

SANDWICH ISLANDS -The bark Allioth, Captain Spring, arrived yesterday from Oahu, whence she sailed on the 20th of November. She brings no important news.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival, was at Oahu, last from Ivana Bay Batan. The C. sailed on an independent cruise from Hampton Roads on the 17th of April, 1844, touching and remaining at New York 85 days; thence to Rio, and so on to China and Honolula, where she arrived on the 16th of November, 1845; having visited during that time twenty-three ports; sailed 32,254 miles in 313 days and 18 hours, and remained 262 days in the various ports.

AVALANCHE AT TROY.-Another slide of earth took place at Troy, on Saturday last, pear the nail factory, in the lower part of that city. Two men and a span of horses were instantly killed.

A barn on the farm of Henry and Isaac Hinckle, nest Columbia, Pa., was consumed by fire on Sunday last. Thirteen cows, four horses, and three calves perished in the figmes; and a quantity of hay, a threshing machine, horse gears, and a lot of farming implements were cen sumed.

PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS According to all appearances it seems to be highly probable that the banks here, and throughout the country, will suspend specie payment in a short time, probably before or after the middle of summer. It is well known that the Wall street journals live and exist in the confidence of the banks in that street, and that the sentiments which they put forth, and the purposes which they reveal, come from the bank parlors of the various institutions in that quarter. Since the sub-treasury bill passed the House of Representatives by a large vote, making it incumbent on the government to collect all its dues and customs in gold and silver, there has been a considerable effervescence, and a great amount of feeling among the banking institutions; and this has escaped by the usual safety valve, by their organs in Wall street, and throughout the country. By the same journals, it is now said, that the sub-treasury bill will pass the Senate, in the same shape in which it passed the House. It this be correct-and the banks and newspapers would not promulgate such facts, if they were not true-we may expect, in the course of the summer, as a matter of necessity, the gradual and final suspension of specie payment by the banks in New York, and throughout the country.

The operation by which this new condition of

financial affairs may be brought about is very apparent. An apprehension will prevail among the banking institutions and the depositors that the government, as soon as the law pass the Senate, will carry that law into immediate effect, by demanding all bank deposits, dues and customs, to be paid in gold and silver. The friends of the banks will, therefore, take time by the forelock, and in the same ratio as this demand will increase, the banks will diminish their specie. In this state of things, the government itself will naturally take alarm; and so there will be a general rush for specie, by the government, the private depositors, and the bil holders. Now, it is well known that a concurrence in such a rush, by the three interests we refer to, would produce a suspension in half a day. It is very true that the banks all profess to pay specie on lemand to all depositors and bill holders; but it is well known that this has not any truth in practice : in fact, the whole theory of payment en demand is a sort of scientific lie, which is not believed by any of those who have a practical experience among those various interests.

Believing, therefore, from all these high sources of information, and the ideas put forth leading us to anticipate a suspension among the banks, it is full time for the community to take the matter in hand, and reflect what to do in anticipation of such a crisis. In quiet and peaceable times, when great confidence exists between man and man, banks have no trouble; great profits enable them to raise money, and a variety of circumstances tend to give them the appearance of prosperity. In war or revolutionary times, they are, comparatively, a broken reed-utterly worthless, and lead people into error and confusion. Since the great evulsion of 1887, banking in this country has never attained the same power-since that run upon the banks, it necessarily had its effect upon the great commercial interests, and a majority are trading upon their own capital; in fact, the best interests in the country have separated themselves from the banks during the last few years, and nothing but this artificial security in relation to capital has susteined this system of stock-jobbing during the last few years.

It is probable they are approaching the crisis now anticipated by the Wall street journals and the banks. It will be first brought about by the action of the sub-treasury bill, which, when carried out, will drive all the banking institutions out of existence. The great and solid interests of the country are beyond their reach, and care nothing about their fall.

THE LITERARY WAR-BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ EXPECTED -We understand that Mr. Lester intends to come out in a day or two upon the affair of Powers, the artist, and viadicate the truth of his statements and the propriety of his conduct, against the more. We have been assured by his friends, that he is able to make his case good, and to establish the truth and veracity of his statements in relation to Mr. Powers, and so throw back the falsehoods which have been fulminated against him by Park Benjamin. What may be the nature of his answer, we by no means know; but to rebut the evidence of Mr. Powers, he must be strong indeed, and something similar in character, or authenticated by versions of Mr. Powers' conversations, or by letters from him to Lester, explaining the whole. As it is Mr. Lester is in an awkward dilemma, and cer tainly is called upon to establish his reputation for It seems that the administration is waking up at truth and veracity in an effective way.

amusing squabble is going to terminate, and who is going to be the Napoleon of this literary campaign. We should not be surprised to see Park Benjamin come out third or fourth best.

SINGULAR PETITION .- We have seen the original of the following singular petition :-

of the following singular petition:—

To the Honorable Delegates in Convention assembled for the purpose of smending the Constitution of the State:—

We, the undersigned, colored male citizeus of the city and county of New York, do most respectfully pray your honorable body, so to amend art. 2, sec. 1, revised State Constitution, by which a property qualification is required of colored males, in order forgthem to axercise the elective franchise; also in all other particulars, so that they may bereafter exercise the right, upon the same terms and conditions as other male citizens of the State.

HORACE DRESSER.

GEORGE HUDSON. 13 Wooster street.

ALEXR GIBBS, 22 Vesey street.

We had always supposed that these gentlemen were white men and Christians of the pure Anglo-Saxon race—but, of course, they know best. This

Saxon race-but, of course, they know best. This is a specimen of the way in which people sign petitions without reading them.

Movements of Travellers.

There was quite an accession of commercial and other travellers yesterday, registered at the principal hotels. At the—
American—Meesrs. Appleton and Cabott, Boston; L. S Briest, Philadelphis; George P. Crap, Philadelphis; W. Davis N. Jersey; George Filcomb, Kennebeck; A. Bridges, Cambridge; James Hutchison, Mo. treal; David Osgood, Boston; E. M. Armstrong, Newburgh; Mejor Ripley, U.S. A; Meesrs. Vickers and Fortescue, Philadelphis; H. S. Newcomb, U.S. N.; George Crap, Philadelphis; H. S. Newcomb, U.S. N.; George Crap, Philadelphis; H. S. Newcomb, U.S. N.; George Crap, Philadelphis; H. S. New Orleans; C. Brown, N. J.; W. Hart, Troy; W. Robinson, S. Whoston, Providence; H. S. Banker, Rio Grande, Brazil; R. Livingston, Foughteepsis; C. Cushing, W. Delano, Boston; B. Cadue, Baltimore; E. Baker, Boston; J. Plumb, Albany; Gregor, Daweer, Reed, Wade, Whitney, Tibbits, Lyman and Tony, B. ston; Carter, Bliss and Kell, Manchester, England; J. Wilcox, New Haven; Stokes, Noyes and Anderson, Fhiladelphis; C. Sexton, Ohio; M. Rathburn, Albany; P. Collins, Massachusetts.

Citt.—S. Parmentar, Oswego; J. Evans, Philadelphis;

New Haven: Stokes, Noyes and Anderson, raintecipinis, C. Sexten, Ohio; M. Rathburn, Albany; P. Collins, Massachusetts.

City. -S Parmentar, Oswego; J. Evans, Philadelphin; Benjumin Harrison, Baltimore; T. Harvey, N. Orleans; John Pardy, Washington, cit; M. Tisdale, Boston; Jas. Roy, West Troy; Goorge Wait, Albany; N. Smith, Cleveland; J. Saundars, Albany; C. Roby, Toledo, Onio; C. B. Strachen, D. Dove, H. Patterson, Vermont; J. Sout, Bennington; Com. Kearney, U.S.N.; J. Orne, Pailadelphin; J. Saundars, J. C. Christie, do.; M. S. Johns, do.; Isaac Cook, Boston

Farnelin.—A. F. John, N. J.; Joseph Tifany, Baltimore; Robert Truck, Binghampton; J. R. Thompron, Bt. Louis; L. A. Bardweil, Albany; H. F. Rice, Montreal; J. Shear, Albany; Thomas Foster, Uica; George Burdin, Genesee county; W. Cushman, Rochester; D. C. Bancroft, Michigan; Fa. McMichael, Albany; George Warner, Michigan; Fa. yand Lindsley, Rochelle; J. Murphy, Cunda; J. S. Drennan, Ohio.

Howard — Audrew Applesheine, Philadelphia; W. Viper, Robert Draper, Pailadelphia; M. Denison, Baltimore; M. Novass, Vermont; S. Evans, Boston; Smith, Dockery and Balch, Providen:e; S. R. Ree, Mitton; J. Huds, D. Delaware; S. Howard, Burlington, Vermont; J. Adams, London, Canada West; Jasse How, Virginia; J. Whiting, Utics; W. Spancer, Lancaster, Fa.; J. Sidney Jones, Philadelphia; George Buchins, do., George Dunbar, N.O.; Moses, Kimball, Boston; J. Walker, Indiana.

THE BALL OFFIRD - On referring to our edvertising columns, it will be seen that the first trot of the season comes off to day, on the Centreville course, commencing at 24 P.M. at 24 F.M.

Ladius' Fair.—The ladies of the Frotestant Episcopal
Church of the Messiah, are now holding a fair at Phonix
Hall, No. 592 Broadway. It is secherché and merits at-

tention.

Fire.—A fire was discovered in the bakery kept by a German at No. 11, Forsyth st., between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the flour by fire and water,—and the poor baker was severely burnt on the face and head while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

A man named Bernard Fitzpatrick, a member of the St. Nicholas Total Abstinence Society, in Boston, has lately absquatulated with \$42.50 entrusted to him to purchase badges, &c., for St., Patrick's day. Sommambulism, decidedly!

Theatical and Musical. PARE THEATHE. - We were glad to see a large and nowded house last night at the Park, on the occasion of

'glad," because it is a pleasure to every well organized

he benefit of Miss Mary Ann Lee, the accompl

mind, to see telent and art attain, at least in some degree, that which is the object of its painful toil and labors. The artists at our public theatree, isbor hard to please and gratity the public, they are in general respectable and honorable members of society, as virtuous and benevolent to their fellow creatures (often much more so.) than those who make the outward professions and show of what is seldom little more than false-heauted pretence and unfeeling austerity. At all events as laborious serrants of the public they deserve to be sustained and encouraged, and it is a sure mark of good taste and good feeling when those who have the means exercise liberality towards this polished class of artists. Such and similar deeds of liberality and kindness to our fellow men. is one of the best uses which can be made of the gifts of affluence and fortune. The "Cricket of the Hearth," the first piece performed last night, is a play full of sentiment and feeling, embodying the mind and genius of Dickens and Crabb. Mr Fisher, always close to nature, and a faithful representative of the itself, it is prefectly at home in the character of Mr. Tackleton. Mr. Bass, as Caleb Plummer, though it is somewhat out of his usual line, being a character pricely sentimental and even melancholy, and not a smile belonging to it, plays the part admirably, and with genuine unaffected seeling. Miss Crocker, as Berths, wins all hearts by the tenderness and gentle patience which she pourtrays so well and as touchingly, though we carnot but feel an involuntary shock every time we witness the minimic assumption of so dreadful a calamity as that of bluodness, especially by one who has such fine eyes. We wish the dramatist could have managed this part without following Dickens so closety. Any how, should the cynic murmur and find fault, we would have him to know that what he reads and pictures to his mind in the novel reader is, therefore, a theatrical man and a play goar, only his theatre is a vision of the mind, and his characters, and the that which is the object of its painful toil and labors The artists at our public theatres, labor hard to please Pewert Theatas. -It is astonishing what crowds are

drawn every night to the above theatre, anxious to witness the gorgeous scenery, magnificent spectacles, and energetic acting, spread lavishly before them on the extensive arena of the grand stage of this theatre. It is itself a spectacle and a most amusing sight to bend over from the boxes and look down upon the living masses in the pit below, or up to the waves of life above!—The moment the curtain falls, that instant the pit, hushed still as death before, is in commotion, like a storm on the ocean after a dead calm, when the waves which, but a few moments before, were smooth as glass, now toss and foam, and rise up angrily, rolling mountain over mountain. Then again, when the bell rings and the curtain rises, at is amusing to witness the sudden and instantaneous transition from rough to smooth, and how greedily the crowd hang upon the plaintive mounings of Mrs. Phillips, the strong agitations of Mr. Davepport, or the heroic tone and magnificant demonstrations of J. R. Scott. "Lafitte," and the "Carpenter of Rouen," which were performed last night, are eminently calculated, by their powerful and thrilling interest, to excite the feelings and enchain the audience, as we have described it. The nightly crowds which gather to witness these pieces, are proofs of the power, interest and popularity which belongs to them. Added to this, the energy, skill and talent of the company are so well displayed, joined to the amazing apirit and noble enterprise of the mana ger, that success of the most brilliand kind cannot fail to follow, as it ought and does, such efforts and such meritorious exertions. These Deautiful dramas will be repeated this evening.

New Greenwich Theaver.—Three lively and spirited pieces were performed last night at this popular itself a spectacle and a most amusing sight to bend over

ited pieces were performed last night at this popular and fashionable place of public amusement. It appears to us that Mesers. Myers and Tomlinson, as well as Mr. and fashionable place of public amusement. It sppears to us that Messrs. Myers and Tomlinson, as well as Mr.
Grattan, the stoge manager, evince good sense and great judgment in this sciection of light pieces. We hope their labors and skill will be crowned with the success they so eminently deserve. It would be, indeed, a crying shame if the vast population of the upper part of the cay had neither spirit, liberality, nor means enough to support this theater, with the immense number of individuals connected with it, who all depend upon the public spirit, good taste and liberality of the upper-town citizens, and on their patronage and support. The company here is not only numerous, but singularly falented. Seltom has so large a company been collected together with so few to find fault with, and with so many of such talent and merit in their profession. To convince any one of the perfect fusice of these observations, it would have been necessary to witness last night Mr. Grattan as Bromley, in the farce of "Simpson & Co."—Miss Julia Drake as Mary in the "Dumb Bell," and again in the "Arful Dedger;" or the two Chapmans in the same pieces. It was a rich treat of amusement, humor, wit and entrainment. Miss Julia Drake improves more and more on acquaintance, and though not vaunted or lauded as a singer, she possesses a voice so sweet, yet so strong—so harmonious and so well disciplined, that if that was all she depended upon, she would be, indeed, a most fascinating artist. Such a company cannot fail to draw, and the fell houses which nightly resort hither thus far, are proof of the judicious taste and feeling of the upper town public. Herr Cline, said to be the best performer in the world in his line, has an engagement here, and will app; ar nightly for some time.

Bowsey Ampartmara.—We visited this circus last night for the first time, attracted by the fame of the mar.

Bowsey AMPHITMEATER.—We visited this circus les hight for the first time, attracted by the fame of the per formers, and the favorable reports of the wonderful feats exhibited. We were both delighted and astonished.

Inter CHARACTER.—There is something so original, so keep, and what may be called "smart," in the get uin Milesian character, that an able exponent and delineator of this character will be sure of meeting with snoourage ment and success in a community like ours, which, while it has a strong infusion of Irish blood in its veins and of Irish sentiment in its heart,—has ever been an admirer of all that is good in Milesis, and a sympathiser with all that wrongs and unfarings of that noble people. The splendid success which the late Mr. Powers obtained in this department is still fresh in the minds of the public. We now hall the advent of Mr. Brougham among us as, if possible, a worthy successor of that gentleman whose mysterious fate and uncertain end excited, in common with his fellow sufferers, the commiscation and sympathy of the public. Should Mr. Brougham prove himself to be worthy of being considered the legitimate successor of that tolented delineator, there is a large for une to be picked up by him in this country by the exercise of his extraordinary talents; and we believe from the specimen which he gave last night of his powers, the above character may be without much difficulty or scruple awarded to him. Mr. Brougham's exhibition may, be classified and described as a literary lecture and entertainment. He gives a lively narrative of scenes, positions, and conversations, illustrative of Irish manners and peculiarities. These he rela es with a rich Irish brogue, and in language chasts and elegant, sparkling at every instant with that lively wit and masse humour so exclusively appartaining to the genuine Milesian. Such exhibitions as these have airclined to believe that Mr. Brougham in this species of entertainment will not tall very far short of the highest expectations of the public, or the severest exactions of the critic. We must, however, see and hear him again to be able mere fully to make up our minds and judgment on the matter. Milesian character, that an able exponent and delinestor The Orpheans gave a concert in Richmond on the 8th

Mr. Marble took his benefit in Albany on Monday evening.

Signs of the Future.

Mr. Epitor—Did you ever in your rambles through this beautiful city, pass through Pearl street? I mean that part between Broadway and Chatham? If you did not you ought to give us a call. We can show the up town people some of the pretiest apecimens of coffins they ever beheld—there is one of those articles for exhibition just now, rather intruding upon the sidewalk to be sure—still it is worth seeing. There are all the cerements, too. If one should trip over and break his cranium relief is at hand. Speaking seriously, though, the efforts of our undertakers are deserving of all praise; still you do not seem to say one werd about them; stranger, still, I cannot find a paper, monthly, weekly, or daily, that is disposed to award due praise to this class of our population, because you must agree with man of us, how highly important it is, that at every little walk we take, be it to a happy wedding, or otherwise, we should sumble over our last shroud. Please insert, and oblige yours,

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.-In the Seaste, the en

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—In the Seaste, the entire morning session was occupied in discussing the bill relative to the Oacida Lake imprevement, in committee. The bill was reported to the Senate. The question of agreeing to the report of the committee, on motion of Mr. J. B. Smith, was faid on the table—18 to S. The Hudson River Railroad bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 18. Adj.

In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from Sachatt's Harbor to Saratoga Springs, was reported. Mr. Ooc. By consent, introduced a bill to repeal the salt bounty sed, and to reduce the duty to one cent. The militia buil, providing for a reduction and reform in the system, was considered, but no question taken. The lieu law for the county of Richmond, was passed; also the bill to punish seduction and adultery—system; and the Senate cill, to pay certain expenses incurred by Delaware county, under the act to enforce the law and preserve order.—Illeny dryes, and the

Kn:x's Fashionable Hats for the en odest, and beautiful American danseuse. Wo say

G. SAUNDERS & SON, 177 Broadway.

Apoplexy.—This Dreadful Complaint is generally preceded by pain in the head giddiness, especially of turning suddenly round, dimers of sight, stopor, loss of mory, and other unpleasant symptoms, which indicate a loss ad and corrupt state of the blood.

CAUTION -It should be remembered that a man, by the name of samuel Reed who as its medicins purporting to be facility in Gay street, two do as Lest of Market street. Butternore, is not an agent of mine, petiher can I guaranty sa geautine any that he has for sale.

The sally security against imposition is, to purchase fe m so person unless he can show a continue of Agency or at he Office and General Depot, No. 285 Greenwich st., New York.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

MONBY MARKST. Tuesday, April 14-6 P.M.

Stocks are heavy to-day, with a downward tendency in prices. Long Island fell of 1; per cent; Heriem, 3 Reading railroad, 8; Norwich and Wercester, 1;: Mor ris Canal, 1; Pennsylvania &'s, 1;; Canton, 11. Ohio 6's

closed firm at yesterday's prices.

The receipts of the Western Railroad Company fo the first quarter this year, compared with that for the

to shout twenty five per cent.

Westenn Rait, Road, Massachushurs.

Jenvienn Rait, Road, R \$145,579 05 \$182 657 69 \$37,058 68 department. At this rate of increase the increase this

year over the gross receipts of last, will amount to about one and a half per cent. A dividend of five per cent was made from the net carnings last year, and the prospect at present is favorable for a six per cent dividend this year, at least. To realize a net income sufficient to do this, the increase must continue for the remaining nine months, in the same rate it has been so far. We notice an announcement that the cheap trains will be run between Boston and Albany, through in eight hours, leaving each end at night, fare three dollars. This may
draw a little from the river travel, but it will improve the
Saunces of the railroad company more than it will irjure
the steamboat companies on the river.

It is stated that the enlargement of the Schuylkill Can il is progressing rapidly, and that in one mouth from

this the lower section will be navigable for the present canal boats as far as Phenixville. The company have put their own forces on the line, and in several insta have taken entire possession of those contracts which were delayed for want of sufficient energy on the part of the contractors. As the work is completed below, the hands will be continued up the line, and the forces thus doubled on the upper sections. It is anticipated that the whole line will be ready for navigation by the latter and of June or the first of July, and that nearly or quite two of June or the first of July, and that nearly or quite hundred boats of the largest class will be ready for the navigation of the canal by the time it is completed. The competition between this canal and the Reading Railroad, is likely to be carried on more extensive 7

than ever, but the facilities, &c., of the railroad for ransporting coal to the seaboard are se great and their advantages so numerous, that we have great doubts of the policy of the enlargement of the canal, at the im-mense cost incurred. The railroad company have so many facilities for the construction and extension of lateral roads, reaching all the mines within miles of the main track, that they can command the carrying busi-ness of the whole Schuyikill region; first, because they can transport coal so much more expeditiously, and so condly, because they can transport it more economical-ly. Railroads, in this country, are destined to supersede

canals—there is no comparison between the two modes of transportation, for even the most bulky articles. It has stready been pretty well tested in this country (and it has long been settled in England) that for carrying on it has long been settled in England) that for carrying on the coal business, railroads are in every respect superior to canals. The coel sections of Pennsylvanis and Mary-land will, before the lapse of many years, be completely intersected with railroads. The consumption of soal in this country is increasing so rapidly that it requires the most expeditious way of getting it te markst, to supply the demand. Had it not been for the immense supplies brought to market by the Reading road, last year, we have no doubt coal in this city would have been at least

fifty per cent higher than it was, through the season. We annex a table showing the experts from this cou try to Brazil, and the exports from Brazil to the United States, for two years. It gives an insight into the imper-tance and value of this trade, showing what articles of consumed in that country, and what preduce, &c., of Brezi are consumed in the United States:--

Committee set when the United States and Bakers.

IMPORTS INTO 1. FTA ES PROM BRATIL.

Nine months. end. Teor ondin
ing June 28. 1833.

June 20, 184

Species 50 166

10. 006e 5.999.900 4,401.8

Late. 1,0.0

Late. 217 013 18,644 691 81,968 293,669 1 321,565 81,001,500

Part and dong une 20, 18-5, 27-18 27-5 50, 118 9,000 1 Figh. State of the state of the \$2,413,567 Value ... ... \$1.560 584 It will be observed that two thirds of the aggregate value of importations into the United States from Brazil, was in the single article coffee, and that about one-half

of the value of merchandize exported from the United States to Brazil, was in agricultural products, and about one-third in cotton manufactures.

The extent of our trade with Brazil is not generally

known, nor its value appreciated as it ought to be. The total value of exports from the United States to Brazil for four years, has been as annexed :-

A very large per cent of the exports was composed of domestic products. The carrying trade is also almost exclusively confined to American bottoms. Of the exexclusively confined to American bottoms. Of the exports in 1843, \$1.733 476 were transported in American bottoms, and only \$66 618 in foreign vessels. In 1845, \$2,239.214 of the domestic exports to Brazil were shipped in American vessels, and \$24,358 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign exports \$431,754 were shipped in American vessels, and only 2,809 in foreign vessels. Our imports from Brazil come principally in American bottoms. In 1845 our imports were valued at \$6,034,599, of which \$5,904,004 were brought in American vessels.

The importantion of manufactured goods into Rio Ja Sanica in 1844, was much larger than it otherwise woulds.

peiro in 1844, was much larger than it otherwise would have been, from a desire of anticipating the increased duties lavied on the 11th of November of that year, and for the same reason a diminution of import was looked for in 1845. Contrary, however, to this expectation, the quantity of manufactured goods, of all escriptions, re-ceived in 1845, far exceeded the importation of any pre-

We annex a table showing the imports of cotton me factures into Rio Janeiro for six years, dis he country from whence they were received: -

| IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED COTTON INTO RIO JAN
| SIX YEARS
| Packages |
Where from 1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	
Grest British	20 278	24,952	14,953	14,955	19,255
Uni ed States	5,65	8,961	3,377	7,38	
France	1,673	1,588	1,317	1,106	1,29
Hauss Towns	655	941	647	277	877
STATES	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975
Hauss Towns	655	941	647	277	877
STATES	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975
Hauss Towns	655	941	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	941	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	877
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	647
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	277	647
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	647
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	647
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647		
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	655	641	647	647	
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647	647	
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647			
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647	647		
Hauss Towns	647	647 Total pash'ga, 25.465 35,616 81,101 81,400 25,400			